

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1914.

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## SUMMARY.

It is officially stated in Paris that on the Allies' left with a series of circumstances has favored the Germans.

The Germans are attacking, the Allies, it is said, had to give ground, but their line has not been broken.

The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent reports that the Germans are throwing their whole weight against the Allies.

The British are engaged with very heavy artillery fire, in which the Germans were well served by their scouts.

The newly-arrived troops from England reached the front in time to participate in the conflict.

When the artillery fire slackened, the German infantry struck at the Allies' left.

The British bore the brunt of the attack, and masses of Germans advanced on them for hours, until a wall of steel.

Towards evening, the British were compelled to give ground slowly, after a day of most strenuous fighting.

The success of the Germans was dearly purchased, for the German infantry fell in heaps.

The British troops are now being reinforced, and are confident of being able to check the enemy's advance.

It is rumoured that General Fau, on the extreme left of the Allies' front, has brilliantly driven the Germans back.

The opinion of opinion amongst the war-worn who have arrived in England, is that the German's life is extremely poor.

Their overwhelming numbers would not have availed them much, it is added, but for the excellent German gun fire.

There has been a considerable movement of fresh German troops into Brussels.

The German Governor has ordered the execution of all British subjects within 24 hours.

A German biplane flew over Paris on Monday and dropped several bombs, but no damage was done.

It is reported that the German Emperor has gone to the Russian frontier.

The "Daily News" correspondent in Rome states that the Austrians lost 20,000 men in Galicia.

Messages from Bucharest state that the Austrian defeat in Galicia was colossal.

Trains are transporing tens of thousands of wounded, and numerous regiments were completely destroyed.

The Roumanian General Staff declares that the British will be found to have been decisive.

The Anglo-French fleet has forced the Austrian fleet in the Adriatic to beat a hasty retreat.

The Montenegrins, under Prince Peter, have repelled the Austrians, with considerable success.

There are indications of a boom in re-erecting in London. A record was established on Monday.

Many firms are offering generous concessions to their employees who enlist. Some are granting full pay during service.

An enthusiastic meeting of Indians at Caxton has passed a resolution of unswerving loyalty to Britain.

Thirty-one Italian cardinals and 26 foreign Cardinals will attend the Conclave for the election of the new Pope.

The New South Wales quota of the Expeditionary Force is now complete.

The enrollment of additional volunteers is to proceed with the age limit has been extended to 40.

Funds are being raised to provide a band for the First Battalion of the Expeditionary Force.

Mistakes occurred yesterday on the question of affecting relief on public works for those out of employment.

Mr. Cann estimated that 12,000 men would have to be provided for.

It is intended to put men on various public works half-time, so as many as possible may secure employment.

Further unemployed demonstrations took place in Broken Hill yesterday.

Nearly 200 men marched to the Proprietary Hotel and demanded that more men be put on to work.

The Dutch steamer "Houman" arrived at Brisbane yesterday from Batavia.

Her decks were filled with passengers, many of whom had been transferred from the N.D.L. to her.

Mr. Paxton, who is watching the interests of a number of goals on active German vessels, has returned to Sydney.

He said the applications to the Prize Court are mostly with the view of obtaining authority to bring the vessels round.

It has been decided to form a society to provide for the Belgian sailors who have been detained during the war.

The annual A.N.A. conference adopted a resolution expressing determination to stand by the Empire.

A motion in favour of rating the age for voluntary military training to 35 was rejected.

Application was made in the Prize Court in Melbourne for an order to allow the German liner "Wittelsbach" to proceed to other ports.

The question of jurisdiction arose, and the result of the application was adjourned till Monday.

Wages of coal miners were raised yesterday against other German vessels, bringing them before the Prize Court.

Mr. Gerald Strickland, visiting Wellington yesterday, and was accorded a civic welcome. The Excellency officially opened the show.

Orders were given before the Interstate Commission to the effect of an application for a reduction of 10 per cent. on the sugar duty.

Application was also made for an increase of duty on travelling bags, hats, and umbrellas.

The depression at Cobargo is said to be the most experienced in the history of the town.

Orders of about 2000 men being employed on the mines, not more than 20 are now working.

The pastoral industry in the Cobar district is in the grip of a severe drought.

In introducing a Supply Bill for £140,000 in the Assembly at Perth, the Premier referred to the approaching elections.

He added, said it was possible there might be a general election.

A conference of miners and employees has been convened in Perth to consider the suspension of the Arbitration Act.

The Wattle Day campaign in Melbourne resulted in the hospital and patriotic fund raised in aid of the campaign.

A sailing race from Fremantle has been broken off the Abrolhos Islands.

The master, Martin Peterman, and a German named Paul were drowned.

The hearing of the lengthy arbitration case on the part of the fleet had employees for their wages has been concluded.

Mr. Justice Powers intimated that he would give a proposed award on Monday next.

The first collision occurred in the city yesterday afternoon within a few minutes of each other.

The first baby clinic under the Minister of Public Health's policy has been opened at Albury.

The finance committee of the City Council decided to recommend that 2000 guineas be devoted to the Patriotic Fund.

The Fund now amounts to £55,000.

The tea market was very firm yesterday, with a number of obtaining stocks.

Weather Forecast:—Fine generally, many

FARMER'S,  
THE HOUSE OF DISTINCTION.

FOR THE SPRING RACE MEETING,  
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY

OF SMART MODEL MILLINERY

IN OUR SPACIOUS MILLINERY SALON,

We have received official information that it is arranged for the A.N.Z.C. to hold the Spring Race Meeting at Randwick as usual, and on the dates arranged, viz., October 3, 5, 7, and

9, 1914.

Handsome Millinery will be worn at this fashionable assembly, and doubtless many of the smart models will emanate from Farmer's—leaders of the fashion.

We desire to impress upon our clients that the Spring Race Meeting is to be held on October 3, 5, 7, and 9, 1914.

For details apply to GORDON WHEATLEY,

15 Martin-place, Sydney.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**W. G. WILLIAMSON'S THEATRES.**  
Directed by J. G. WILLIAMSON, LTD.  
Manager: Director, Mrs. T. H. Ward, Cyril Mervell.  
General Manager: E. J. Tait.

**CRITERION.**  
(Lessor: Frank Mugrove.)  
Packed with "The Goods."

Comedy with Intensity Dramatic Moment.

TONIGHT, AT 8.  
TO-NIGHT, AT 8.

MURIEL STARR

IN A NEW ROLE.

MURIEL STARR IN A NEW ROLE.

MURIEL STARR IN A NEW ROLE.

It has put Sydney "in the blink."

J. G. WILLIAMSON, LTD., presents

MURIEL STARR

AS PATRICIA O'BRIEN.

IN James Fenton's "Prairie Comedy-Drama."

THE CHORUS LADY.

You've got to hand it to Muriel Starr—She's Immense.

Play produced by E. W. Mervell.

PLANES OF FALING'S WITH A PLATE, and thereafter, with Day Sale at White Rose, Pitt-street.

HER MAJESTY'S.

This Way to the Laughing Department!

TO-NIGHT, AT 8.

FOR FUN AND FORGIVENESS,

J. G. WILLIAMSON'S

NEW ENGLISH MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

NEW ENGLISH MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

In the British French Success,

THE GIRL IN THE TAXI.

Sydney has Capitulated Enthusiastically.

Play produced by Charles A. Wermuth.

Medical Director, Victor Chapman.

PLANES OF FALING'S from 8.30 till 5 p.m. To-day, and thereafter, at their Box Office, Pitt-street, at Callum's Children in arms not admitted.

THEATRE

ROYAL

EVERY EVENING AT 8.

WEDNESDAY MATINEES AT 1.45.

"The 'Nest'—  
TO SEE A GOOD PLAY WELL ACTED—  
WANT TO SEE A GOOD PLAY—  
GO TO SEE 'DU BARRY'.

Go to the Royal, Pitt-street, Box Office, Pitt-street.

DU BARRY THAT SHE ALMOST WALKED AWAY."

MISS

DU BARRY



## LAW REPORT.

## HIGH COURT.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Griffith, Mr. Justice Bell, and Mr. Justice Duffy.)

Mitchell v Hart and others.

Argument was concluded in this case, and the Court reserved judgment.

## A LAND APPEAL.

Minister for Lands v Barker.

Mr. Canaway, K.C., and Mr. Hanbury Davies, for the Minister for Lands. Mr. Bond, for New South Wales, appeared for the Minister for Lands in an appeal from the decision of the New South Wales Supreme Court, in reference to the affidavit by Mr. Barker, for an appraisal of certain additional conditional purchases, held by them in the Wagga district, consisting of 1,000 acres, and 100 acres of land at the Pike, instructed by Messrs. McDonnell and Moffatt, as agents for Mr. W. M. J. Walsh of Wagga, appeared for the respondent.

The case stands part heard.

## SUPREME COURT.

## BANCO COURT.

(Before the Chief Justice and a jury of four.)

FAWCETT v JOHNSON.

The case is still part heard.

## NO. 1 JURY COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Pring and a jury of four.)

CLAIM BY A WIDOW.

Kenway v Luker.

Mr. W. A. Walker, instructed by Mr. Thomas Ross, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. James, for the defendant. The action was one for assessment of compensation only, and the plaintiff claimed an amount of £200, and the trustees were entitled to making a further distribution among the beneficiaries and retaining a sum sufficient to meet present and contingent requirements and liabilities.

The matter stands part heard.

## THE DETENTION OF A PIANO.

Orrell's, Ltd. v Jones.

Mr. Armstrong, instructed by Mr. W. Abbott, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear. The action was one for the recovery of a piano. Plaintiff's case was that the instrument was originally hired by a widow, and she had not returned the possession of defendant without his authority.

Verdict for plaintiff £20. A certificate was also granted.

## CLAIM FOR £100.

Wright v Ebdon.

Mr. Wade, K.C., and Mr. Hayes, instructed by Messrs. Fleetfull and Madlock, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Jones, K.C., and Mr. Beech, instructed by Mr. Jones, F. Millington, for the defendant. There was an action brought by Frederick Christopher Dohle, claimant against Alfred Ebdon, to recover the sum of £100, a commission in connection with the sale by plaintiff on behalf of defendant of a property situated in the town of Palmyra, claimed £100, it is admitted.

Verdict for plaintiff £50. A certificate was also granted.

## CLAIM FOR £100.

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Verdict for plaintiff £50. A certificate was also granted.

## NO. 2 JURY COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Ferguson.)

QUESTION OF MOTOR TRAFFIC.

White v Lepetit.

Mr. A. Thompson, instructed by Messrs. Creagh and Cross, for defendant, and Tamworth appeared for the claimant. Mr. Thompson, in support of an appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Ferguson, that the motorist at Tamworth, in a proceeding against plaintiff, defendant, without his authority, Verdict for plaintiff £20. A certificate was also granted.

Verdict for plaintiff in the amount claimed.

## NO. 3 JURY COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Ferguson.)

Brierley v The Royal Palace Roller Flour Co.

The case stands part heard.

## IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Ferguson.)

QUESTION OF MOTOR TRAFFIC.

White v Lepetit.

Mr. A. Thompson, instructed by Messrs. Creagh and Cross, for defendant, and Tamworth appeared for the claimant. Mr. Thompson, in support of an appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Ferguson, that the motorist at Tamworth, in a proceeding against plaintiff, defendant, without his authority, Verdict for plaintiff £20. A certificate was also granted.

Verdict for plaintiff in the amount claimed.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

(Before the Registrar, Mr. F. H. Salterbury.)

MOTIONS TO DISCHARGE SEQUESTRATION ORDERS.

Re Paul John Smith, Mr. Seaborn, of Messrs. Garland, Seaborn, and Abbott, appeared for the bankrupt. An order of release was granted.

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Re George Mitchell, Mr. Seaborn, of Messrs. Garland, Seaborn, and Abbott, appeared for the bankrupt. An order of release was granted.

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**BIRTHS.**  
MAGUIRE.—September 1, at her residence, Leichhardt, The Avenue, Petersham, with a Captain F. A. Maguire, A. M. Corp., Australian Expeditionary Force, a son.  
WILSON.—Born, 18, at Hospital: Private Hospital, Westmead. Presented to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. T. Winn, Beach House, Thirroul—a daughter (Muriel).

**MARRIAGES.**  
DIXON.—PHILLIPS.—July 21, at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Taree, by the Rev. Joseph Kelly, Priest, a son, and Miss Anna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Phillips, of Taree.

WATKINSON.—GARDNER.—July 18, at Ashton, Hastings, with a son, Constance Jones, Arthur Ernest Clive, second son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Watkinson, Ashton, the Ruby Miriam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Gardner.

**SILVER WEDDING.**  
KENNEDY.—SIMPSON.—September 3, at the Westcote Methodist Church, Liverpool, by the Rev. Charles Jones, George Edward, oldest son of the late George Remington, of Hull, Yorkshire, Liverpool, Charles' son, and his wife, the late William Adams, builder and contractor, of Dunlavy, Victoria. Present address, Kirkdale, Queen's-road, Five Dock.

**DEATHS.**  
CLAY.—September 2, at her residence, Gisborne Cottage, Leichhardt, Mrs. Mary Clay, aged 70, wife of James Clay, of 18 years.

DANIELS.—SOUTHERN.—September 2, 1914, Juliania, beloved wife of Thomas Daniels, of 88 Bridge-road, Glebe, aged 46 years.

FETHERINGHAM.—September 1, 1914, at Royal North Shore Hospital, Nicholas Fetheringham, aged 62 years.

GARDINER.—September 2, 1914, at a private hospital, Darlington, Mrs. G. Gardiner, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, Churchgate, New Zealand, aged 60 years.

GOW.—September 1, 1914, at the residence of his daughter, Mr. W. Watt, Buffalo-road, Ryde, Alexander Gow, late of Hull, Yorkshire, aged 84 years.

HILL.—September 1, 1914, at his residence, Austin, Hill, 10, Hill-street, Hill, Magill, S. Adel, York street, Sydney. (By cable.)

KENNEDY.—ANNE.—September 1, 1914, at Grafton, Edward Kennedy, son of the late Michael Kennedy and Mrs. Julia Kennedy, of 50 Cleveland-street, Darlington, aged 84 years. R.I.P.

LAVENDER.—September 3, 1914, at Bellington, Richard Lavender, late of Newstead, Marrickville, aged 83 years.

PATERSON.—September 2, 1914, at his residence, Ashford, Liverpool-street, Liverpool, John William Paterson, late of Hill-street, Hill, Magill, S. Adel, York street, Sydney. (By cable.)

RAMAGE.—August 30, at Victoria-street, Adam Ramage, 10, Victoria-street, Edith, in his 61st year. Died suddenly.

REED.—September 2, 1914, at his mother's residence, North Sydney, Mrs. Reed, the late Mr. and Mrs. Reed, deeply-loved elder son of Anna, Mrs. Reed. (By cable.) James Reed, aged 77 years.

TANNIN.—September 2, 1914, at South Sydney Hospital, William Edward, aged 41 years.

VINCENT.—September 2, at Hobson-street, Ashfield, Vincent, wife of the late Eddie Vincent, aged 52 years.

WILSON.—September 1, 1914, Mrs. Martha, dearly-loved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson, and great-grandparents' chartered Towers, Queensland, a day.

**IN MEMORIAM.**

BAKER.—In fond and loving memory of our dear little daughter, who departed her life September 3, 1914, aged six weeks. Inserted by her loving father, mother, and son, and by her loving husband, who died September 1, 1914, aged 30 years.

BENJAMIN.—In loving memory of our deeply-loved mother, Sarah Benjamin, who died September 1, 1914, aged 81 years.

BLAKE.—In loving memory of our dear mother, Sarah Blake, who died September 1, 1914, aged 81 years.

BROOK.—In loving memory of our dear wife, Mrs. Brook, who died September 1, 1914, aged 81 years.

BROWN.—In loving memory of our dear loved wife, Mrs. Brown, who died September 1, 1914, aged 81 years.

CARLSON.—In loving memory of our dear mother, Mrs. Carlson, who died September 1, 1914, aged 81 years.

CLAY.—In loving memory of our dear mother, Mrs. Clay, who died September 1, 1914, aged 81 years.

COOPER.—In loving memory of our dear mother, Mrs. Cooper, who died September 1, 1914, aged 81 years.

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# ADVANCE OF GERMAN ARMY.

## Stubbornly Resisted.

### GERMAN ATTACK.

#### ON ALLIES' LEFT.

#### FORCED TO GIVE GROUND.

## LEFT WING FALLS BACK.

## FORTY MILES FROM PARIS.

## AUSTRIAN REVERSE.

## DECISIVE BATTLE

Heavy and continuous fighting has been in progress all along the western line in France since the end of last week.

The news messages are being heavily censored, and, as far as can be gathered, neither the Allies nor the Germans have obtained much advantage, there having been successes and checks on both sides.

Mr. Martin Donohoe has cabled a description of the determined German attack on the Allies' left wing.

The British, who bore the brunt of the attack, were forced to give ground after a day of the most sanguinary fighting.

The French right and centre continued to hold their own, and when the full force of the German attack had been spent the French inflicted heavy loss on the Germans in a sharp counter-attack.

Mr. Donohoe stated that the fight was resumed on Monday, when fresh onslaughts were being made on the British; but the latter had been reinforced, and were confident of defeating the enemy's advance.

The Agent-General's cablegram states that the Allies' left now rests on Beauvais, which is within 40 miles of Paris.

Full preparations, in view of a further advance of the German troops, are being made for the defence of Paris.

The Russians appear to have inflicted a crushing defeat on the Austrians, and it is believed in some quarters that the great battle that is now concluding will prove to be a decisive one.

There is a boom in recruiting in England, and on Monday a record number of men were enlisted in London.

## WAR BULLETIN.

### BATTLE RAGING.

#### A CRITICAL STRUGGLE.

MELBOURNE, Wednesday. The following cable has been received by Mr. Glynn from Sir George Reid, London, September 1, 8.20 a.m.:

"The War Office, Paris, states that the right flank, after partial checks, has taken the offensive. The enemy retired in the centre. After tenacious checks and successes have occurred in the general battle, which is in progress on the left. Circumstances favour the Germans, and, despite counter-attacks, the Anglo-French line had to yield ground. Nowhere, however, have our arms been broken through during the three days' battle, which is still proceeding in the districts of Saint Quentin, Vervins, Ham, and Peronne. The left wing is encaging the best German troops."

#### AGENT-GENERAL'S CABLE.

The following cablegram has been received by the Premier from the Agent-General, dated London, September 1, 8.45 p.m.:

"The left wing of the allied army now rests on Beauvais, and runs along by Saint Just, La Fere, Guise, Vervins, to Moreuil, then along the left bank of the Oise as telegraphed yesterday. Beauvais is within 40 miles of the centre of Paris."

A great battle has raged in front of La Fere, round Saint Quentin, Ham, and Peronne. The French claim that their line has so far not really been broken through.

Full preparations, in view of the advance of German troops, are being made in Paris. The work of putting the encircled camp of Paris in a state of defence is being completed.

The British troops are believed to be stationed to the west of La Fere, but it is not known how far they are engaged in the battle now raging.

## INDEX.

An index to to-day's paper appears on Page 8.

## THE NAVIES.

### IN THE PACIFIC.

#### GERMAN CRUISER NURNBERG.

HONOLULU, Sept. 1. The German cruiser Nurnberg has arrived here, and under the Neutrality Laws she can remain only 24 hours, and take in sufficient coal to take her to the nearest German port.

## THE ARMIES.

### GERMAN ATTACK.

#### ON ALLIES' LEFT.

#### FORCED TO GIVE GROUND.

PARIS, Sept. 1. It is officially stated that on the Allies' left wing a series of circumstances favoured the Germans, and, despite counter-attacks, the Allies had to give ground, but our armies have nowhere been broken, and their morale is excellent.

#### GREAT FLANK ATTACK.

#### WEEK-END BATTLE.

LONDON, Sept. 2. Heavily-censored messages narrate that the Germans' great wheel to the French left continued on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, and resulted in a fierce encounter with the troops collected to prolong the Allies' line.

The Germans gained a success against the French territorial, which was only retrieved by the stand made by a long line of artillery occupying the crest of a gently-sloping plateau. This finally forced the German skirmishers to fall back in disorder so as to escape the shrapnel.

The outstanding incident of the battle on Sunday was the attack of the Algerian infantry. As they marched up to the firing line they amused the townsfolk by making gestures of cutting throats, accompanied by flourishes of their hats in the direction of the firing.

When they reached the front the whole French army was engaged in closing to the right. The Algerians, without forming up, launched themselves against the right flank of a German brigade, while a battalion pushed through good cover at the rear of the Algerians to meet the attack of the next German column.

The Algerians bounded through the bracken like a pack of hounds, and reached the edge of the cover without showing a man. They did tremendous execution upon the retreating French, for which they were longed for. Fighting thus suceeded in pushing forward some distance. Then night came, and the exhausted men snatched a hasty meal and slept, leaving it to any fresh troops coming up on either side to continue the struggle.

CONTINUOUS FIGHTING.

LONDON, Sept. 2. A telegram from Boulogne states that incessant fighting has occurred since Thursday, in the Aisne district. Neither side has obtained much advantage, but after two days' fairly even fighting the French forced the enemy to retire, leaving heaps of dead and wounded on the field. The French losses were also heavy.

The Germans are still bringing up huge masses of men from their base to fill the tremendous gaps made in the advance line.

A CORRESPONDENT'S ACCOUNT.

LONDON, Sept. 2. Mr. Martin Donohoe, war correspondent to the London "Daily Chronicle," cabling from a town in the Somme Department of France on Monday, states:—The Germans are throwing their whole weight against the British on the Allies' left wing.

The battle commenced with very heavy artillery fire, in which the Germans were well served by their air scouts.

The freshly-arrived troops from England reached the front in time to participate in the conflict, after spending several days carrying out strategical manoeuvres in troop trains.

"Many were reservists with South African experience. They were in the highest spirits as they marched to the front, and gave cheering to the French and Germans on the way. The 'Willy' that has been nickname the German Emperor, apparently confusing him with the Alsatian prince."

"When the artillery fire slackened, the German infantry force struck at the Allied left."

"The British bore the brunt of the attack, and masses of Germans buried themselves for hours against a wall of steel."

"Towards evening the British were compelled to give ground slowly, after a day of the most sanguinary fighting."

"The success of the Germans was dearly purchased, for their infantry fell in heaps."

"Stories of recent French atrocities against British wounded have maddened our men."

"The French right and centre contrived to hold their own, and when the full force of the German attack had been spent towards evening, the French troops delivered a sharp counter attack, in which the Germans lost heavily."

"The fight being continued to-day (Monday), when fresh onslaughts upon the British, who are still on the Allies' left, are being made."

"The British are now being reinforced, and are confident of being able to check the enemy's advance."

#### GUNS CAPTURED BY FRENCH.

PARIS, Sept. 1. It is reported that French cavalry captured an entire German battery after the gunners had been killed by bombs which were dropped from aeroplanes.

BOMBS DROPPED IN PARIS.

PARIS, Sept. 2. One of the bombs that were dropped in Paris on Sunday by German aeroplanes killed two women and wounded an old man. Another fell on a chimney, and wrecked a flat.

A second aeroplane dropped bombs yesterday, but without injuring anybody.

A battery of armoured aeroplanes, armed with machine guns, has now been organised to chase any German air-craft flying over Paris.

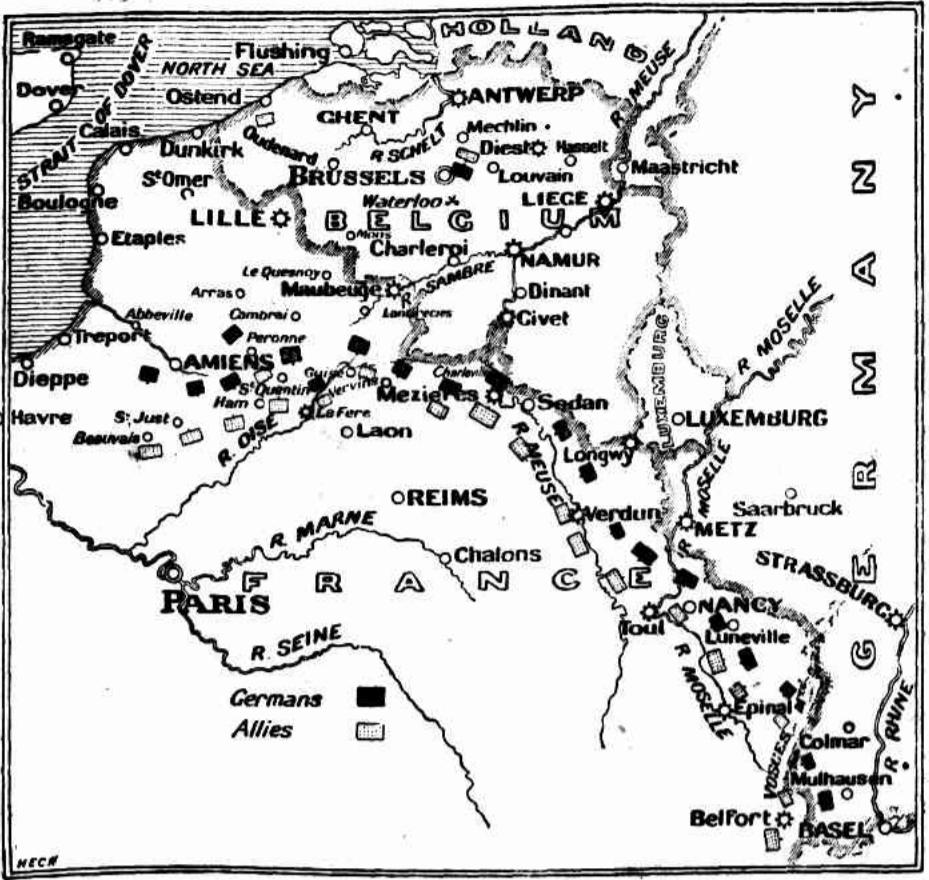
#### GERMAN CASUALTIES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 2. The German casualty lists have been received here occupy six full pages of the "Reichs Anzeiger." The killed and missing greatly outnumber the wounded. The dead include General von Bulow, who was killed in the battle of Hassee.

## INDEX.

An index to to-day's paper appears on Page 8.

## THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.



is fair and right, but not if one man foul, gorges, and bites.

"I saw Germans after the destruction of Louvain like men who had been through agony, laughing, hysterical, and shouting."

"The destruction was done systematically, and continued for 36 hours. They started in the heart of the city, and worked to the outskirts street by street. They gathered the furniture together in church, house, and shop, and when they saw the first door burning passed on."

"I saw a hundred men led away to be shot, while an officer stood on a cart telling their wives, mothers, and sisters what was going to be done."

"Even the German official reports, as given to the United States and Spanish Ministers, only state that a son of the burgomaster died on the 'Cheit of Staff of the General commanding in Louvain. If this is true, the boy should have been shot and the matter ended. Instead the General immediately ordered the destruction of the city."

"Mr. Davis adds:—'The whole march of the Germans from Liege to Brussels has been marked by a succession of wrecked villages.'

### AT NAMUR.

#### ANTWERP, Sept. 2.

The Germans have blown up the Hotel de Ville (Town Hall), at Namur.

#### THE BELGIAN MISSION.

The mission from Belgium, which is en route to the United States to protest against the atrocities committed by the Germans, is visiting King George and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir Edward Grey).

King George, in reply to the address presented by the Belgian mission, declared that he was shocked at the reports of German brutality, and added that he was grateful for the gallant assistance that had been rendered the British by Belgium.

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#### GERMAN METHOD.

#### ARMY ORGANISATION.

#### HUMAN ELEMENT ELIMINATED.

#### LONDON, Sept. 2.

The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at Brussels, in reviewing the passage of 250,000 German troops through the capital, insists on the remarkable organisation in every department of the army.

"Each company," he said, "had a travelling stove, the fire of which was never allowed to go out. There was always something hot ready, and the troops declared that only hot coffee or soup kept them going of forced marches."

"Aeroplanes and airships led each march, directing the movements of the troops at night time by means of various coloured stars."

"The Germans made forced marches of 30 miles a day, and on one occasion they fasted for six days. The men literally fell asleep as they walked, and collapsed exhausted into ditches by the wayside."

"I have seen non-commissioned officers kick their men until they were prodded with bayonets, and curse them with unrepeatable oaths, and then give them hot coffee and soup, replacing them in the broken ranks like the tin soldiers of an upset nursery."

"The human element does not count in this army of men slaves, routine, and terrorism of officers."

#### A NEW SPORT.

#### BY FRENCH AIRMEN.

#### PARIS, Sept. 2.

The French air scouts have invented a new sport, which consists of scoring points for bullet holes in their machines. Each hole is marked with red chalk to prevent it being included in the next day's total.

The present record is 37 holes in one day.

Many French airmen are occupied in conveying machine guns from the repairing shop to the troops.

#### GERMAN EMPEROR.

#### GONE TO RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

#### THE HAGUE, Sept. 1.

It is reported that the German Emperor has gone to the Russian frontier.

#### PARIS, Sept. 2.

The German Emperor visited the battlefields at Charleroi and Mons, and then proceeded to Brussels.

#### THE DOMINIONS.

#### CANADA'S PART.

#### A MILLION TAUGHT TO SHOOT.

#### OTTAWA, Sept. 1.

Colonel Samuel Hughes, Minister for Militia and Defence, has announced that it is proposed to train 1,000,000 Canadians to shoot straight at 1000 yards' range. A force of at least 300,000 will be placed on a war basis throughout the Dominion.

#### KING EDWARD'S HORSE.

#### LONDON, Sept. 2.

Lord Londesdale, in inspecting the Second King Edward's Horse, said that they were good a lot of men as he had ever seen on parade. He admired the patriotic spirit that was prompting them to such good example to the manhood of the country at this time of unexampled crisis, and he expressed the hope that they would soon go to the front.

#### NATIVE RACES LOYAL.

#### CAPETOWN, Sept. 1.

The Zulus, Basutos, and Swazis have given assurances of loyalty, and the leading chiefs have placed their forces at the disposal of the Government.

An enthusiastic meeting of Indians at Capetown passed a resolution of unwavering loyalty. Dr. Abdurrahman declared that the Indians had no grievances when the Empire is endangered. He also announced that 3000 Indians had been enrolled, and were training, with a view to military service.

The Indians have also opened a relief fund.

#### LORENZO MARQUES INCIDENT.

#### LISBON, Sept. 1.

The authorities at Lorenzo Marques found the seals broken in the wireless room of the German steamer Kromprins, and have therefore dismantled the wireless of all the detained ships in the harbour.

#### LOWER FREIGHTS.

#### LONDON, Sept. 2.

“Never.” The airmen before disappearing gave an exhibition of upside-down flying.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 1.

Mr. C. Cleaton, the New Zealand Trade Commissioner, is interested in the prospects of extending New Zealand trade with Canada. He expects that New Zealand will come through the war well, owing to her great production of commodities which are bringing good prices in Europe.

A party of prominent New Zealanders, including Mr. George Fowles, an ex-Minister, Mrs. T. MacGovern, of Auckland, and others, are returning to New Zealand by the steamer *Marama*. They have been obliged to cancel their trip to Europe owing to the war. They all have expressed great satisfaction at the capture of Samoa by Australians and New Zealanders, and also at the participation of the battle-cruiser *New Zealand* in the North Sea victory.

## SAMOA.

### GOVERNOR SURRENDERS TOWN.

#### FLAG HOISTED SUNDAY.

SUVA, Wednesday.

The Australian, French, and British cruisers arrived at Apia at half-past 10 o'clock on Sunday morning. The Admiral called on the Governor to surrender the town.

After a brief parley, the Governor consented, and the British flag was hoisted at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

#### AUCKLAND, Wednesday.

Letters from the troops now at Samoa state that the force was enthusiastically received at Noumea by residents, who made the men many presents.

#### WAR NOTES.

##### BATTLE OF SUNDAY, AUGUST 30.

The first description of the new battle has arrived. It covers last Sunday's fighting and the beginning of the fight on Monday. We do not know exactly where the fighting was, but it was clearly the beginning of the battle, which is still proceeding, the scene of which is shown in our map. The British are in the south-east, between Russia and Austria. But it is little more than the incoherent mutterings of men brought up by Mr. Donach, the well-known Australian war correspondent, writing on August 31. He says that the Germans again threw the main weight of their attack against the British, who were on the left of the British. The British held their ground during most of the day on Sunday, but were compelled to give ground afterwards. The French, however, not having been so heavily attacked, were able to deliver a sharp counter attack in the evening, when the force of the German attack was spent.

#### MONDAY, AUGUST 31.

The next day—Monday of this week—the British were again attacked; but this was clearly all that was known when the message was left. The “lates” from Britain had arrived, and were published in Sunday's news. These were probably the troops whom Lord Kitchener referred to when he said that all losses in the British ranks had been made good by sending abroad twice as many men as had been lost—that is to say, about 12,000. The British had again reinforced (probably this time by French troops) on Sunday night, and in Monday's fighting they expected to hold their ground.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED ON SEDAN DAY?

are fought over the crossing places. A river behind a retreating army may be as serious an obstacle as a river in front of an advancing army. It is quite possible that the crossing of the River Oise will figure in both ways in the present battle—as a difficulty for such of the Allied forces as have to make their retreat across it, and a difficulty for the Germans when they approach it.

#### ONCE BEFORE IN HISTORY.

Once before in history an army has retreated almost exactly the same ground as the Franco-British army: has fought in exactly the same towns and villages; has struggled for exactly the same river crossings. That army was the retreating remnant of Napoleon's forces after Waterloo. Napoleon's army—just 100 years ago next year—crossed the River Oise at Charleroi, where it is to-day the French are. The French are retreating, or rather fleeing, for there was practically no order in that retreat—began to recross the Somme at the same place. The Prussian cavalry—the forerunners of those who have shown themselves so active in the war of 1870 and this war—were on top of them. The British army in 1815 followed the French further to the west, through Mons and Binche—exactly the two points at which it fought its first action in the present war. The British are on the heels of the French, through Bayeux, Le Quesnoy, Cambrai—all places which the British actually occupied last week—through Le Cateau, past St. Quentin (where it has been fighting this week) to St. Just, where part of it probably now is—as will be seen from our map to day. The Prussians, pursuing the French a little further to the east, along parallel roads, passed through Charleroi, Vervins, and Guise, and La Fere, and Ham, at every one of which they are fighting to-day.

#### THE DIFFERENCE.

The advance of the British and the Prussians after Waterloo was, however, much quicker than the advance of the Russians to-day. Waterloo was fought on June 18. On June 19 the French were crossing the Somme at Charleroi. Seven days later Wellington took Peronne (the town which the British or the French under General Pau have been defending during the course of the present battle), and found practically no resistance there. He had moved “head on” from Mons in six days. The British retirement from Mons has occupied 10 or 11 days, which shows in a nutshell the difference between the nature of the two retirements.

#### THE BATTLE BEHIND THE VEIL.

It is only slowly that we shall get the result of any of the battles in Russia and Eastern Germany. One great fight has been proceeding, far away behind the veil, in the south-east, between Russia and Austria. But it is little more than the incoherent mutterings of men brought up by Mr. Donach, the well-known Australian war correspondent, writing on August 31. He says that the Germans again threw the main weight of their attack against the British, who were on the left of the British. The Germans seem to think that the Russians are winning decisively—and for what it is worth that report may be accepted. The Russians are neutral—but their sympathies in this war are said to be with the French.

#### A DROP FROM THE BUCKET.

In the far north, on the other hand, fighting against the Russians, the Germans claim to have gained a success, and to have made 30,000 prisoners at Altenstein, a city in the south-east of Prussia. The battle was fought a few days ago.

The Russians state that now Russian troops are appearing at certain places on the frontier, which, perhaps, looks like the prelude to an admission that some sort of a check had been received. However, the report of the capture of 20,000 from the German Ambassador at New York—a gentleman whom we have learnt to distrust. Even if these were true, 30,000 from the Russian army is less than a drop from a bucket. But the Russians will probably be far slower than most Australians expect.

#### PRIZE COURT.

#### THE WILDENFELS' CARGO.

#### MORE WRITS ISSUED.

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

Application was made to Mr. Justice Head, sitting in Prize Court jurisdiction in the Victorian Court to-day, for an order to allow the German ship *Wildenfels*, now detained here, to proceed to other ports in the Commonwealth to discharge the cargo on board consigned to those ports. The application was made by Messrs. John Sanderson and Co. as agents for the American charterers of the vessel.

Lieut.-Colonel MacLaurin, the officer commanding the 1st Infantry, which located at Sandown, and Captain Irvine, his Brigadier, and Jam and Amiens are all in the Somme Department, (the French districts of which are departments), and the same has, we know, been raised. Ham, St. Quentin, and La Fere. The British are said to be “in” Le Mans, which is just where Ham is. It looks as though some very hard-fought fighting had been taking place in this district, in the course of which the lines may have become considerably crumpled, although the French state that they have nowhere been pierced.

#### DURING THE LUULL.

During the lull in the fighting at the end of last week the Germans were doing what was naturally extend their line. The French tried to extend theirs by bringing up territorial—half-trained troops—but these were unequal to the Germans, and Algerian troops (possibly from Alsace) had to be sent to this part of the line. Probably this process—both sides attacking further troops that they left—is still continuing. The Germans are still pushing masses of men to the front, and it may be doubtful if any Germans have yet been withdrawn to meet the Russians.

#### NEARER TO PARIS.

The Germans are getting uncomfortably near to Paris, and if they win a decisive battle the great battle which is now proceeding, the Allies might not be able to make another stand before Paris was reached. That would not be in itself disastrous, but the Germans have been anxious about a particular when a German commander thought he had enveloped the British south of Maubeuge—the Allies have always managed to extricate themselves by retreating. This is an easy matter when you are not being attacked, but it becomes immensely difficult when you are seriously attacked, because you must get to safety as quickly as possible. The British had to do this at a time when it was not at all possible to do so.

The bearing of the application was adjourned till Monday.

Writs of condemnation were issued to-day against the other three German vessels in Port Phillip, bringing them before the Prize Court. These vessels are the *Pista*, *Lothringen*, and *Robert*.

#### MR. PAXTON'S MISSION.

Mr. J. M. Paxton, who was deputed by a committee of goods on seized German vessels to watch their interests, has returned from Melbourne.

He said that the applications to the Prize Court are all more immediately with the view of obtaining authority to bring the vessels along. The question whether the vessels are to be condemned or not is still in the hands of the State, and the court will have to decide whether it can be done.

Besides the German steamers detained in Australian ports, there are three steamers, the *Waldenfels*, in South African ports, which are also seized, and the Australian authorities have to have their cases brought forward. This matter has also been taken to the Australian authorities with the course that is being pursued in this country. It is, however, very desirable that concerned parties should be taken to the Australian War Commissions.

PREPARING A WELCOME ACTIVITY IN LONDON.

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

Her Excellency, Lady Helen Munro Ferguson, has received a cable message from the High Commissioner to the effect that the Australian War Contingent Association has collected \$20,000, and that Australian ladies in London are anxious to do their share. She has asked me to see if the Australian Embassy can suggest a list of useful things, particularly for the comfort of the sick and wounded. This telegram shows that a strong committee is already at work preparing to welcome the Australian contingent, and to provide all that may be necessary for their comfort at home and in the armistice.

DEAR BREAD.

BERRIGAN, Wednesday.

It will be seen from the news that the Italian news broadsides that the “the line and the last” of the British army, and a contact in the rear of the army, and a great proportion of the troops in Egypt were

## MORE TROOPS WANTED.

### FIRST CONTINGENT COMPLETE.

#### ENROLLING THE SECOND.

#### A START MADE.

#### PROVIDING FOR 12,000 MEN.

#### TROOPERS' HORSES.

#### COOLAMON, Wednesday.

The Government provided 140 horses here.

The amount paid was £2,000, an average price of £23 per head. Mr. Thomas Hetherington inspected the animals on behalf of the Government.







ARE YOU LOOKING  
FOR  
BEST VALUES?

WAYS IN PITT-STREET.  
"THE NOTED LACE HOUSE."  
PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

We wish to notify our Patrons we have  
closed all our New Shipments of English  
and Continental Laces and Embroideries.  
We have been fortunate in having had  
a number of our lace goods sent to us by  
Declarations of War—and, having ad-  
vantageously bought direct from the manu-  
facturers, we are able to give our Patrons the benefit of the same.

No Advance in the Prices;  
but the Price, as usual.

ARE THE LOWEST IN THE CITY.

Herewith we quote a few of our Special  
Lines—

REAL HAND-MADE  
TORCHON LACES AND  
INSERTIONS.

Fine Texture, made in France and Belgium

Widths 1 to 12 inches.

1 pair Price, 10/- to 1/2 YARD.  
ALL ONE PRICE, 6/- YARD.

"REAL HAND-MADE, TORCHON LACES  
Made in China. Medium Textures, 24 inches wide.  
PRICES, 1/- to 1/2 YARD.

SPECIAL LINE—  
IMITATION CROCHET LACES and  
INSERTIONS. 14 to 16 inches wide. Made in England.  
SPECIAL PRICES, 1/6 and 1/12 doz.  
yards.

A BARGAIN—  
"SHADOW LACES" in Ivory White;  
16 inches wide. PRICE, 1/- YARD.  
18 inches wide. PRICE, 1/2 YARD.  
22 inches wide. PRICE, 1/12 YARD.

IMITATION "CLUNY LACES" and  
INSERTIONS. Plenty to choose from in  
every width.  
PRICES, 1/- to 1/2 YARD.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.  
"NOTTINGHAM TORCHON LACES and  
INSERTIONS. 16 inches wide.  
PRICES, 1/- to 1/2 YARD.

IMITATION "VALLENCHEN" and "MALINES  
LACES" and Insertions. Our usual large  
Bargains to be had in every conceivable  
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EVERY DAY  
EMBROIDERIES,

Directed from the Switzerland Manufacturers.  
The Selections are the Largest in Town.  
We are able to Supply to Them  
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Muslin or Cambric, 14 inch wide.  
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In Muslin or Cambric, 18 inches wide.  
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EMBROIDERIES."  
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New Designs.  
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Special "EMBROIDERED VENING or BEAD-  
INGS."  
Now in many, in Dozen Yards.  
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In White, 1-inch to 2 inches wide.  
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"EMBROIDERED MEDALLIONS."  
Embroidered on Cambric, 16 inches wide.  
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